


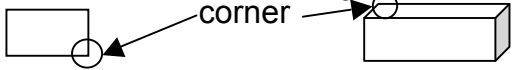


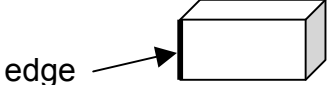
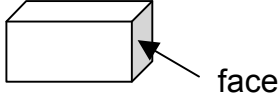
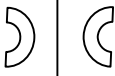


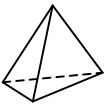
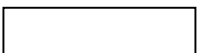
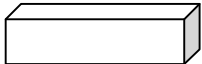
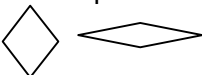
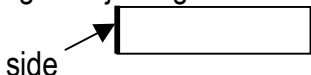

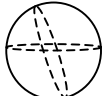

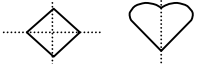

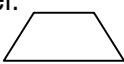
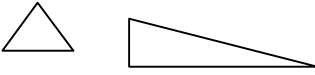

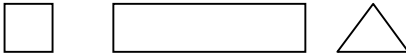


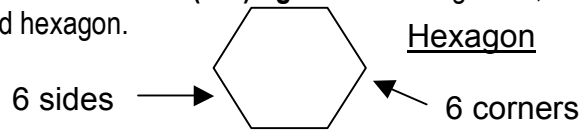
Vocabulary: (Words your student will need to understand, students do not have to know exact definition)

<p>• <b>Circle:</b> A 2-D figure with 0 sides and 0 corners.</p> 	<p>• <b>Cone:</b> A solid figure with one vertex, one curved edge, and one flat surface.</p> 
<p>• <b>Congruent:</b> Figures that are the exact same size and shape.</p> 	<p>• <b>Corner:</b> Point where two sides or edges meet.</p> 
<p>• <b>Cube:</b> A solid figure with 6 square faces.</p> 	<p>• <b>Cylinder:</b> A solid figure with two flat surfaces and one curved surface.</p> 
<p>• <b>Edge:</b> The line segment where two faces of a 3-D figure meet.</p> 	<p>• <b>Face:</b> A flat surface of a 3-D figure.</p> 
<p>• <b>Flip:</b> Move that involves flipping a figure across a line.</p> 	<p>• <b>Hexagon:</b> A polygon with 6 sides and 6 corners.</p> 
<p>• <b>Octagon:</b> A polygon with 8 sides and 8 corners.</p> 	<p>• <b>Pyramid:</b> A solid figure with a polygon base and other faces that are triangles that share a common vertex.</p> 
<p>• <b>Rectangle:</b> A polygon with two pairs of equal sides and four right angles.</p> 	<p>• <b>Rectangular prism:</b> A solid figure with 6 rectangular faces.</p> 
<p>• <b>Rhombus:</b> A polygon with all four sides equal.</p> 	<p>• <b>Side:</b> A line segment joining two corners of a figure.</p> 
<p>• <b>Slide:</b> Move of a figure to a new position without turning or flipping it.</p> 	<p>• <b>Sphere:</b> A 3-D figure that has the shape of a round ball.</p> 
<p>• <b>Square:</b> A polygon with 4 equal sides and 4 corners.</p> 	<p>• <b>Symmetry:</b> When a figure can be cut into two congruent halves.</p> 
<p>• <b>Three-dimensional (3-D) figure:</b> An object that has length, width, and height; also called a space figure or solid figure.</p> 	<p>• <b>Trapezoid:</b> A 2-D figure with 4 sides and 4 corners, one pair of sides is parallel.</p> 
<p>• <b>Triangle:</b> A polygon with 3 sides and 3 corners.</p> 	<p>• <b>Turn:</b> Move that involves rotating a figure around a point.</p> 
<p>• <b>Two-dimensional (2-D) figure:</b> A figure that has length and width, but not height; also called a plane figure or polygon.</p> 	

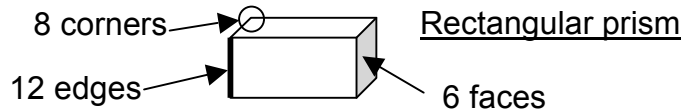
## Grade 2 Mathematics Unit Preview Quarter 2: Geometry

Objectives: (Your student will be able to)

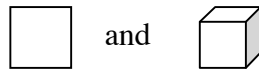
- **Identify and describe 2-dimensional (2-D) figures.** Including circle, triangle, square, rectangle, rhombus, trapezoid, octagon, and hexagon.



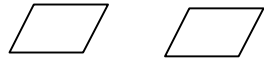
- **Describe and classify 3-dimensional (3-D) figures.** Including sphere, cylinder, cone, pyramid, cube, and rectangular prism.



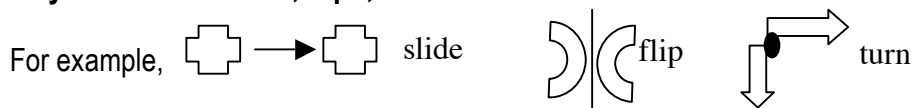
- **Compare 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional figures.** For example, square to a cube and a rectangle to a rectangular prism.



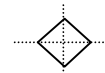
- **Describe congruent figures.** For example, these shapes are congruent because they are the exact same size and shape.



- **Identify and show slides, flips, and turns.**



- **Draw 2 lines of symmetry in basic shapes and pictures.** For example,



Vocabulary: (Words your student will need to understand are listed and defined on the back)

Activities to do with your student (in addition to homework, optional):

- Look for 2-D and 3-D shapes around your house and community.
- Compare 2-D and 3-D shapes. Look for the 2-D shapes that make up the 3-D shapes.
- Talk about the shapes of foods that are eaten. For example, oranges are spheres.
- Talk about the shapes of containers in stores. For example, cans are cylinders and boxes are rectangular prisms or cubes.
- Find congruent objects.
- Look for objects with lines of symmetry – windows, butterflies, beds, and tables.
- Fold paper in half and cut shapes through the fold. When you open them, they will have a line of symmetry.
- When moving objects talk about slides, flips, and turns – flipping the mattress over, sliding a bowl along a counter, and making a turn on a bicycle or in a car.
- Practice addition and subtraction facts.